

# WHAT WILL MY 1ST GRADER LEARN?

## English Language Arts

*Children will build important reading, writing speaking and listening skills and continue to learn the letters and sounds that make up words. They will think, talk, and write about what they read in stories, articles and other sources of information. In their writing, children will work on putting together clear sentences. Activities in these areas will include:*

**Parts to a story:** What is the lesson or moral of the story? Asking and answering questions about characters, settings, major events and the order they happened. Identifying the feelings and experiences of different characters.

**Different types of books:** Explaining differences between books that tell stories (fiction) and texts that provide information/facts (non-fiction).

**Basic Rules of Spoken and Written English:** sentence types (question, statement), punctuation, syllables, rhyming and parts of speech (nouns, verbs).

**Writing:** Writing complete sentences; writing to describe an event, provide information on a topic or share an opinion - showing some sense of beginning and ending; working with others to gather facts and information on a topic.

## Mathematics

*Children will learn to add and subtract within 20. Your child will continue to work with whole numbers and place value. Children will also measure length, tell time, interpret charts & graphs, and compose 2 and 3-D shapes. Activities in these areas will include:*

**Counting:** Extending counting to 120.

**Addition and Subtraction:** Adding and subtracting within 10 (mentally) & 20 (on paper); adding one and two digit numbers together.

**Word Problems:** Representing and solving story problems using addition and subtraction.

**Place Value:** Understanding what the different digits mean in two-digit numbers; grouping numbers into tens and ones; using place value understanding to add and subtract.

**Comparison:** Organizing objects into categories and comparing the number of objects in different categories; comparing two numbers (greater than  $>$ , less than  $<$ , or equal  $=$ ); understanding what the equal sign ( $=$ ) means; determining if statements involving addition and subtraction are true or false (for example, which of the following statements are true?  $3+3=6$  or  $4+1=5+2$ ).

**Measurement:** Measuring lengths with non-standard units, for example using toothpicks or paper clips to measure an object.

**Shapes:** Compose 2-D and 3-D shapes.

## How can I help my child at home?

### Reading and Writing:

- Listen to your child read and help — if asked — with problem words, making the experience fun.
- If your child misses a lot of words while reading, and starts acting frustrated, offer to take over the reading, or choose an easier book. Never force your child to read a book that's too hard just because their friends can read it.
- Get your child their own library card.
- Write stories and poems alongside your child, accept whatever spellings they use, even if it's only the initial letters of each word, and read to them what you've written.
- Practice sight words with flash cards, such as: of, his, her, any

### Mathematics:

- Use everyday objects to allow your child to count and group a collection of objects up to 100.
- Look for common patterns in objects such as dice, muffin trays, egg cartons, etc.
- Talk about addition as being the idea that you put one part with another part and create a new whole or that you take a whole and break it into parts. For example: 2 (part) + 3 (part) = 5 (whole) for addition and subtraction within 10
- Have your child create story problems showing addition and subtraction of numbers 0-20. For example, “Ann had eight balloons. Then she gave three away, so she only had five left.”

